## NCI GENOMIC DATA SHARING PLAN TEMPLATE

Data produced through this award will be shared in a manner consistent with data-sharing under the *NIH Genomic Data Sharing Policy* (NOT-OD-14-124).

Intramural Project (Z01), Grant, or Contract number (if available):								
Project Title:								
Principal Investigator:								
Investigators	Affiliation (Institution/l	Division/Program/Br	anch):					
1.Data to be S	Shared (mark all that ap	oply):						
Species:   Human  Mouse  Drosophila		□Rat □C. ele □Yeast	)					
Sample Type:	☐ Bacteria (Species:_☐ Tumor Tissue☐ Buccal☐	□ Normal Tissue □ Urine	(Species:Blood □Other (Sample type:_	)				
Analyte Type	$\Box$ DNA	□RNA	□Other (Analyte type:_					
Genomic data	(See NCI GDS framewor	k for data sharing thre	esholds for each data type):					
□ a a GWA	SNP array data from >500K single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPS) e.g., GWAS data							
e.g., targe	DNA sequence data from < 100 genes or regions of interest e.g., targeted sequencing							
e.g., targe	DNA sequence data from ≥ 100 genes or regions of interest e.g., targeted sequencing, whole exome sequencing, whole genome sequencing							
□ e.g., trans	Genome-wide RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) data e.g., transcriptomic data							
	Genome-wide DNA methylation data e.g., Illumina 450k or other platforms, bisulfite sequencing data							
	Genome-wide chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing (ChIP-seq) data e.g. transcription factor ChIP-seq, histone modification ChIP-seq							
	Metagenome (or microbiome) sequencing data e.g., 16S rRNA sequencing, shotgun metagenomics, whole-genome microbial sequencing							
	Metatranscriptome sequencing data e.g., microbial/microbiome transcriptomics							
☐ Other:	Other:							

## Phenotype data:

Data pertinent to the interpretation of genomic data, including the minimal phenotype information needed to reproduce the primary analysis —such as associated phenotype data (e.g., clinical information), exposure data, relevant metadata, and descriptive information (e.g., protocols or methodologies used)—will be shared. Individual-level Phenotype data will include, at minimum:

Identify the data repositories to which the data will be submitted, <u>and for human data</u> , <u>whether the data will be available through unrestricted<sup>1</sup> or controlled-access<sup>2</sup>.</u> A list of relevant databases can be found at: <a href="http://gds.nih.gov/02dr2.html">http://gds.nih.gov/02dr2.html</a> .
Repository:
Repository Accession Number (if known):
If human data, how will be data be made available?  □ Unrestricted-Access □ Controlled-Access
<b>3.Data Submission Timeline:</b> We will submit the genotype/sequencing and phenotype data after the genotyping/sequencing data have been cleaned (i.e. once the QA/QC is complete and the analytical dataset is finalized).
We understand that following data submission, the data may be held for a period not to exceed six months. Following this period of exclusivity, or at the time of publication (whichever comes first), the data will be available for secondary research access without restrictions on publication (i.e. there will be no publication embargo).
Date submission is expected (approximate):
<b>4.IRB Assurance of the Genomic Data Sharing Plan:</b> Has an IRB or analogous review body reviewed the genomic data sharing aspects of your project? If not, provide a timeline for such review.
☐ Yes ☐ Not Yet (Enter date of expected review:) ☐ Not Applicable (e.g. no human data)
<b>5.Appropriate Uses of the Data:</b> The NIH promotes the broad and responsible sharing of genomic research for 'general research use'. However, NIH also recognizes that in some circumstances broad sharing may not be consistent with the informed consent of the research participants whose data are included in the dataset. A data use limitation (DUL) statement is a brief written description of limitations, if any, on the distribution and use of human data submitted to controlled-access NIH designated data repositories, such as the NIH database of Genotypes and Phenotypes (dbGaP). Limitations on the data use should be described in the Institutional Certification. NIH provides Points to Consider in Developing Effective Data Use Limitations.
How will data be shared?
<ul> <li>□ Data will be made available for general research use</li> <li>□ Data will be made available with the following limitation(s):</li> <li>□ Data sharing is not appropriate, an exception is being requested (If selected complete 5a and 5b)</li> </ul>

2. Data Repository:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data publically available to anyone

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data made available for secondary research only after investigators have obtained approval from NIH to use the requested data for a particular project

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Submission of genomic data to an NIH data repository (e.g. dbGaP) may be precluded by various factors, such as international laws, limitations in the original informed consents, concerns about harms to individuals or groups, or other cases where expectations for data submission cannot be met. The Institute recognizes that open or controlled access data sharing may not always be appropriate. In such <u>rare cases</u>, NCI will consider requests for an exception to usual data submission expectations.

5a. If submission of human data generated in the study would be not be appropriate because the <u>Institutional</u> <u>Certification</u> criteria cannot be met, the investigator should explain why (explanation subject to NIH review):						
	ng. If the NCI grants an exception to submission, the research ception and the alternative sharing plan will be described:					
6. Approvals						
Principal Investigator:	Date:					
Scientific Director, or designee (Intramural only):	Date:					